

Campaign In Review.

**Splendid Bearing of the Private
Soldier a Bright Spot for
Britishers.**

**Gallant Sortie on Lombard's
Kop Proof of Condition of
Ladysmith Garrison.**

**War Humanely Conducted But
Isolated Instances of
Boer Savagery.**

New York, Dec. 10.—The London correspondent of the Tribune, reviewing the South African situation in a despatch dated Sunday morning, says:

"England has renewed her faith in Tommy Atkins as her best general, and bears with fortitude and patience the continuous strains of the war, with its flurries of excitement and its endless exaggeration of trivial details. If a campaign entered into without popular enthusiasm and mainly with a feeling of political fatalism, a conflict forced upon her by Kruger's ultimatum and extensive military preparations, be watched with something like evidences of weariness, it is because there is an utter lack of proportion between the minor incidents which fill the columns of the newspapers and the magnitude of the British armaments and efforts. John Bull suffers every day by the pin-pricking process by which skirmishes are enlarged into battles, and momentary interruptions of communications are exaggerated into crises and defects in the supply department, and military preparations are paraded as a sign of war office mismanagement. The effect of the undue importance attached to the trivial details, and the unceasing criticism of the management of the war is to induce irritability and nervousness.

"It is only when Englishmen think of the splendid bearing of the private soldier that their faces light up with a glow of enthusiasm. He is the true hero of the war in South Africa, and the war charities go on to Kipling's refrain, 'Pay—pay—pay.'

"The most cheering news from the theatre of war yesterday came from Ladysmith, where a despatch had been received from the Boer headquarters at Ladysmith, announcing that the British had

Stormed and Carried Lombard's Kop. A good deal has been unjustly said about Reuter's despatches from that quarter being tainted with Boer influence, precisely as President Kruger's partisans may have suspected that the same agency's telegrams from the British headquarters were colored by the environment of the correspondents. It is far more favorable to the British side from Pretoria is accepted readily enough in London. This Ladysmith despatch was dated Friday, when both Reuter and the Central News were reporting that Gen. Buller's army was still centred about Frere, and hence it was a fair inference that Gen. White's force had made a blow, yet were at a loss to understand why he had not signalled the good news by heliograph to Frere. Suspicious commentators suggested that the Boer came under the making use of Reuter's agent for purposes of his own. But they must also explain how Gen. Buller could be deceived when the heliograph enabled him to communicate directly with Ladysmith.

"The Latest News From Ladysmith. by runner was dated Tuesday, when the garrison was reported by the Standard correspondent to be in excellent condition, after silencing the heavy guns mounted by the Boers.

"The war office after midnight settled all controversy by giving out a bulletin which Gen. Buller had received from Gen. White, fully confirming Reuter's despatch. White had sent a force of 600 men to surprise a gun on the hill, and had destroyed two guns with gunpowder and brought back a Maxim into camp, with only one man killed and one officer wounded. A detachment of the 15th Hussars had circled around Popworth Hill, burning kraals and cutting telegraph lines. It was a gallant and successful sortie, which proved that Gen. White's men were full of fight and in admirable condition for co-operation with Gen. Buller. It was a good omen, anyway, for the stirring events during the next few days, with victory as a crowning result.

"Otherwise the news from both Frere and Modder River was anything but startling. Both Generals Buller and Methuen were waiting apparently for howitzer batteries, which were on the way. Portonauwpoort had been finished over both rivers, and trains were running over them.

"Tommy Atkins Was in Fine Spirits and during his hours of idleness was taking like a duck to the mud water or like a maid to the surf at Margate. Stretcher-bearers had been called up from Durban and Pietermaritzburg, in readiness for battle, and Gen. Methuen's cavalry were on the alert against a second raid in their rear by the Free State rough riders. These bits of intelligence were sent out with rumors that President Steyn was losing his mind; that the Free State troops were disaffected and unwilling to fight; that the bodies of three scouts belonging to Thorneycroft's Horse had been found, after the Mool River sortie, tied up and riddled with bullets, and that a pigeon

had brought in a map of Ladysmith and the Boer positions from Gen. White.

"The war office bulletins were meagre, relating chiefly to the strength of the bands of raiders against whom Generals Gatacre and Buller were operating. The seizure of a small quantity of dum-dum ammunition reported from Gatacre's headquarters is no decisive proof that the Dutch allies are making general use of these destructive and mangle bullets. These supplies were found in two stores somewhere in the Dutch district of Capetown, and there is no definite information connecting the Free State Dutch with them. Mr. Knight, the correspondent, and other men disabled in Methuen's battles were wounded without doubt with bullets which produced effects similar to those of dum-dum bullets. Military experts explain that the Mauser pistol bullet, known as the 'man-stopper,' produces a wound like that caused by a dum-dum bullet, and that any private soldier

Can Easily Convert Ordinary Cartridges into dum-dums. While charges and counter-charges have been freely made during the campaign that dum-dums have been used by both sides, the truth, as it comes from the hospitals and war office, is that a very large proportion of the wounds are clean and neat, without being jagged or showing great crushing power. The British forces are using what is technically known as 'Mark 2' ammunition, and its effects are not unlike those produced by a Mauser bullet, which is mainly employed by the Dutch allies.

"The evidence is clear that the war has been conducted in the human manner proclaimed by The Hague conference as indispensable to the interests of civilization, and such exceptions as are noted in the cases of Knight and other wounded men of Lord Methuen's army, only serve to prove the rule. Misuse of the white flag has been, however, a common form of outrage and treachery on the Dutch side, and there are authentic cases of counter-use of Red Cross badges with what seems a flagrant instance of inhumanity in firing upon the hospital at Ladysmith.

"A war correspondent's letter published in to-day's Globe contains the remarkable statement that not only despatches but mail letters are subjected to military censorship. This seems incredible, but it has been a singular fact that few descriptions of the battles in Natal sent by mail have contained critical comments upon the tactics of the staff. The facts about Gen. White's setback when the mules stampeded have only been given vaguely in two or three letters. The censorship is operated on such drastic lines that the secret story of the campaign may be reserved for war correspondents' books."

FRENCH PROPHETS OF EVIL.

**Tell How Transvaal Rains Will Destroy
British Who Escape the Boer
Guerillas.**

New York, Dec. 10.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says:

"As it becomes more and more apparent that the British forces on either side of the border are not yet large enough for the tasks set them, French sympathy for the Boers gains force and consistency. The Paris papers give prominence to the statements of Major Wissman, who, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Matin, declares that it will take years before England can subjugate the Transvaal, for the real difficulties will begin with the guerilla warfare which the Boers will develop upon as soon as the British forces have penetrated well into the Transvaal.

"Demonstrations in favor of the Boers continue to take place in different parts of the country. At Valence, during a concert when the national anthem of the South African Republic was played, the spectators, two thousand in number, rose to their feet and applauded with the utmost enthusiasm. Cries of 'Vivez les Boers' rent the air, and the performance had to be repeated. Similar demonstrations have taken place at Marseilles and Bordeaux. Allusions to the Boers in concert halls at Montmartre and in the Boulevard are greeted with noisy enthusiasm.

"The leading Paris papers publish interviews with M. Long, a Frenchman, and former manager of a dynamite factory at Modderfontein, who left the Transvaal at the end of October. M. Long predicted that if the British forces make their way into the Transvaal, they will never get out of it. He says that the Boers at Pretoria are now as strong as those of any fortified town of Europe. Johannesburg is impregnable. The Boers, he said, were quite independent of foreign countries, as they can now make all the war material and ammunition they require. Half their cannon had been supplied from Creusot, the total weight mentioned as received from that quarter being fifteen thousand tons, the other half being sent from Germany. M. Long said that the season of heavy rains was about to begin, and that the rainfall in December and January was always most intense and dangerous. He concluded his remarks with the words: 'The Transvaal country is an English soldier lost.'"

OVER RUN WITH CANNIBALS.

**Explorer's Grossest Description of
Little Known African Territory.**

London, Dec. 10.—Arthur Sharp, an explorer, has arrived in England with interesting information regarding the region between Lakes Tanganyika and Albert Edward. All the country on the west shore of Lake Tanganyika is overrun with cannibal hordes, who have followed in the wake of the Congo Free State and are literally eating up the inhabitants. Fortunately Germany has established Stations along the Kionia within the Free State border and will establish order. The country is a combination of broken up lava, impracticable hills and bushes.

Business Men's Excursion.—A despatch from Nelson last evening announced that the C.P.R. excursionists had spent a night in Nelson, being unable to move about much on account of a heavy fall of snow. A few visited the smelter. Nelson citizens have shown the visitors every attraction. They left at 6 a.m. for Rossland.

An Appeal To Europe.

**Boer Mission Seeking Protection
From Consequences of
the Republics' Folly.**

**British Preparing to Deal With
Any Enemy Rash Enough
to Interfere.**

**World Would Witness Thrilling
Spectacle of Lion in Full
Battle Array.**

New York, Dec. 10.—The London correspondent of the Sun says:

"A couple of weeks ago, it was announced that Chief Justice Gregorowski and other civil officers of the Transvaal had arrived at Lorenzo Marques from Pretoria en route to Capetown and suggested that their mission was to sue for peace at the feet of Queen Victoria's high commissioner.

"As the war was then young and the Boers had matters military pretty much their own way, it seemed strange that Kruger would so soon assume the role of suppliant, but it now appears that the mission is not bound for Capetown, but for Europe. The members are aboard a North German Lloyd liner, and will probably be in Paris by the end of next week. They propose visiting every European capital with the object of interesting the powers in the cause of the South African republics, so that when the time comes for peace, England will not be permitted to impose too hard terms.

"Judging by the aroused temper in this country and the known views of a majority of this government, it may safely be asserted that the mission is foredoomed to failure, whether or not any power is so foolish as to interfere. There is, however, abundant evidence to show that the British government will not be taken by surprise if France should endeavor to lend the Boers diplomatic help and that such mediation would be politely but decisively declined.

"In view of what might happen after the British government has been quickly making a variety of preparations, some of which are known to all the world, because they could not be concealed, such as the concentration of the Mediterranean and Channel fleets and the commissioning of a small special service squadron. There are other preparations of which the newspapers have made little mention and which have had no prominence by special request of the government. It is a fact that arrangements have been made for calling out of the naval reserve and coast guard, to man every fighting ship in the British navy, and that the commanding officers of all volunteer regiments have been warned that their men may be called to arms on short notice. Some of the commanders have in turn confidentially warned their subordinate officers, and so a good many people have gained a knowledge of what is going on.

"Commanding officers have also been requested to furnish an estimate of the number of men who are likely to volunteer for full military service. Some of the volunteer forces mustered about two hundred and twenty thousand men, in addition to which there are believed to be fully a quarter of a million of men who have passed through the volunteer ranks, so-called veterans, all under 40 years of age. It is estimated that 170,000 active volunteers and 800,000 able-bodied veterans could respond to a call for full military service, and they would furnish a force by no means to be despised.

"The German Emperor holds the opinion that three months' training or the same period of active service would make the British volunteers the equal of any soldiers in the world, and probably most military experts would agree with him.

"Altogether there is warrant for the statement that if any European power should attempt to interfere in the struggle in South Africa England would respond by mobilizing the entire fleet and calling out the volunteer forces, naval and military. As an experiment, this would be so deeply interesting that it is almost to be hoped that needful provocation will be given by somebody, so that the world may witness the spectacle of the British Lion in full battle array."

MONTREAL'S DESTINY.

**Buffalo Enterprise Helping to Make It
the Grain Exporting Centre for
the Continent.**

Chicago, Dec. 10.—The Tribune says: "William J. Connors, of Buffalo, has been in consultation here with some of the largest grain shippers of Chicago regarding an all-water route for grain to the seaboard. Montreal is to be the central terminal of the route, and a Chicago architect is now working on plans for the erection of three elevators at Montreal, with an aggregate capacity of 9,000,000 bushels.

"Mr. Connors expressed the opinion that the project would be in operation by July, 1900. He said: 'Naturally I feel much gratified at the successful conclusion of my labors. The Montreal route will afford an all-waterway to the sea, which can compete with the railroads. Montreal is 300 miles nearer Liverpool than New York, a decided advantage. It will simply be a contest between rail and water, and I am confident water will win.'

Candidates For the Chiefship.—The name of Mr. J. B. McKillop is mentioned as that of still another candidate for the vacant office of chief of police, the list now including the names of Messrs. Palmer, Perdue, Hawton, Langley and Murray of the city and provincial departments, Mr. John Macmillan, Mr. W. P. Winsky, Mr. Humphrey and Mr. McKillop. The time for receiving applications expires on the 20th instant.

Canadians Hard at Work.

Orange, River, Saturday, Dec. 9.—Half the men of the Canadian contingent have gone forward.

Like the Australian contingent, they have been put to stiff work since their arrival, and have been building sidings, erecting platform and rendering the usual routine service.

They are in excellent condition and very zealous.

CAPTURED SCOUTS KILLED.

Boers Bound and Riddled Them with Bullets, then Left the Bodies for British.

Capetown, Dec. 10.—A despatch from Pietermaritzburg says: "Three bodies found after the Mool River fight proved to be the remains of three scouts belonging to the Light Horse. They had been captured by the Boers and while bound had been riddled with bullets. The troops are indignant over this outrageous treatment."

Methuen For Bloemfontein

**Suggestion That He May Sur-
prise Enemy With Dash for
Free State Capital.**

**More Profitable Than Attacking
Boers at Chosen Position
at Spytfontein.**

New York, Dec. 10.—The London correspondent of the Sun claims to have received private information regarding a change in Gen. Methuen's plans. The correspondent states that instead of marching straight to Kimberley Gen. Methuen's column will turn sharply east from the Modder river and march toward Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State.

Nearly the whole Boer force in the neighborhood is strongly entrenched at Spytfontein, midway between the Modder river and Kimberley, ready to make the last stand against Gen. Methuen's advance to the relief of the beleaguered city. If Gen. Methuen would give battle there it would undoubtedly prove the bloodiest fight of the war.

The reported intention of the British commander to march on Bloemfontein would be excellent tactics. He would leave the difficult country where he would be compelled to fight the enemy in positions of their own choice, and enter the broad plains of the Orange Free State where the battles will be fought in the open, which will be greatly to the British advantage. Moreover, the relief of Kimberley will be fully accomplished because the greater part of the Boer force will be compelled to abandon the siege and hasten to the defence of the Free State capital.

Kimberley is in far less danger than Mafeking and Ladysmith. If the Boers are unable to capture the two latter, they have little chance against the Kimberley garrison.

FOUNDERED WITH ALL HANDS

**Canadian Steamer Lost in Lake Erie
in One of Worst Storms of
Season.**

Buffalo, Dec. 10.—The Canadian steamer Niagara, Capt. Henry McClory, foundered on Tuesday night about eight miles east of Long Point, Lake Erie, with all hands, numbering seven persons. The storm which destroyed the Niagara was one of the worst that ever raged over Lake Erie. The wind was blowing 45 miles an hour.

THE COAL MINE HORROR.

Forty-Four of the Imperiled Men Were Rescued Alive—Thirty-Three Perished.

Tacoma, Dec. 10.—There were 76 men at work in the mine at Carbonado when the explosion reported yesterday occurred. Of this number 44 were rescued alive, the dead numbering 33.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

Bradford, Pa., Dec. 10.—The nitro-glycerine magazine of the Pennsylvania Torpedo Company, one and a half miles from this city, blew up to-day. Much damage was done in this city and vicinity by the breaking of glass, overturning of chimneys, etc. It is not believed anyone was killed.

A FILIPINO SURRENDER.

Manila, Dec. 10.—It is reported that the Filipino commander, Gen. Aljanadino, with his staff has surrendered to Gen. MacArthur, and there is also a rumor that Aljanadino is at Aguilar, suffering from a wound received in a fight between insurgents and bandits, and that he will be given an opportunity to surrender, and will be properly cared for.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

IN BOER TRAP.

**Gen. Gatacre and Four Thousand British Troops
Find Themselves in Night March Sur-
rounded by the Enemy.**

**Treacherous Guides Misled Them Until Deadly Fire
Opened on All Sides—Casualties Heavy and
Six Hundred Taken Prisoner.**

**Enemy in Unexpected Strength at Stormberg, and British Re-
verse Likely to Have Bad Effect on Neighbor-
ing Dutch Colonists.**

London, Dec. 10.—The war office publishes the following despatch from Gen. Forester Walker, at Capetown:

"Gatacre reports: 'Deeply regret to inform you that I met with a serious reverse in the attack on Stormberg. I was misled as to the enemy's position by the guides, and found impracticable ground. Casualties as near as known:

"Second Battalion Royal Irish Rifles—Wounded: Lt.-Col. Eager, Major Seaton, Capt. Bell, Capt. Kelly, Lt. Stephens, Lt. Harnardston.

"Suffolk Regiment—Wounded: Second Lt. Maynard and twelve men. Missing: Capt. Weir, Lt. Christie, Second Lt. Rodney, 290 men.

"Seventy-fourth Field Battery—Severely wounded: Lt. Lewis, three men. Slightly wounded: two men.

"Seventy-seventh Field Battery—Killed: One gunner. Wounded: Major Percival.

"Northumberland Fusiliers—Missing: Major Stevens, Capt. Fletcher, Capt. Morley; Second Lt. Wake, Second Lt. Colson, Lt. Radcliffe, 306 non-commissioned officers and men.

"Royal Berkshire Regiment—Killed: One private.

"The remainder of my casualties will be wired as soon as ascertained."

Molteno, Cape Colony, Sunday, Dec. 10.—Gen. Gatacre's movement may be termed a reconnaissance in force. The object was to ascertain the strength of the position of the Boers, who were strongly entrenched along the Stormberg range. He left Putter's Kraal shortly after noon yesterday with a fighting force of slightly over 4,000 men.

Leaving Molteno at 9 last evening, he made a memorable night march over the rocks and veldt. There was no sound except a steady tramp, and there were no distinguishing lights, the bright moon having gone down about 11.30. The column arrived safely within a couple of miles of its destination, the only incidents of the march being an occasional sudden call of "Halt!" under the belief that the Boers were near.

Suddenly a terrific fire opened simultaneously on the British front and right flank. The Royal Irish Rifles, who formed the advance, sought shelter behind a neighboring kopje and were speedily joined by the remainder of the column. It was soon found, however, that this position was also covered by Boer guns, which were more powerful than had been supposed. The troops therefore sought a safer position about a half mile away, two batteries in the meantime engaging the Boers and covering the troops in their withdrawal.

The action now became general at long range, and a detachment of mounted infantry moved northward, with a view of getting on the enemy's right flank. Suddenly a strong commando was seen moving from the north, and the Royal Irish Rifles and the Northumberland Regiment were sent out to meet it. It was soon discovered, however, that the Boers had machine guns well placed, and the British were compelled to face a terrible fire, finding it impossible to hold the position in the face of an enemy apparently superior in position, numbers and artillery. The British retired to Molteno, the Boers following up the retirement closely and bringing guns to bear on the retiring column. It is believed here that the British casualties were not serious.

A GUN LOST ALSO.

London, Dec. 11.—The Times publishes the following despatch from Molteno: "Gen. Gatacre attempted to assault the Boer position at Stormberg at dawn to-day (Sunday). The guides led us wrong, and we were surprised while in fours and after a very tiring march. Our retirement was effected in excellent order, there being no hurry, even at the most critical time. The Northumberland and Irish Rifles behaved as if on review. I fear our losses are heavy. One of our guns we had to abandon."

A SERIOUS AFFAIR.

London, Dec. 11.—(4.30 a.m.)—It is hardly too much to regard Gen. Gatacre's repulse near Stormberg as the most serious defeat British arms have yet sustained in the whole campaign.

Already the official advices show that two men were killed, nine officers and seventeen men wounded, and nine officers and 500 men are missing. But it is evident that the worst is not yet known. The proportion of wounded and killed is so small when compared with the missing, who are undoubtedly prisoners in the hands of the Boers, that the supplementary list of casualties is awaited with serious misgivings. It is also

Assault on Kimberley.

**Boers Repulsed With Heavy
Loss in Night Attack at
Close Quarters.**

**Methuen Attempts to Draw the
Enemy Strongly Entrench-
ing at Spytfontein.**

**Lyddite Shells Thrown Four
Miles by Naval Gun Greatly
Damage Boer Works.**

Capetown, Dec. 10.—It is rumored here that the Boers attacked Kimberley at close quarters last night but were repulsed with heavy loss.

London, Dec. 11.—War office advices are that the railway bridge at Modder River was completed on the 7th.

Methuen reports that he made a demonstration up the line of the railway at daylight yesterday with artillery. The enemy did not respond. Methuen is receiving the remainder of his reinforcements and supplies. He has established detached posts on his lines of communication.

The Pretoria reports of renewed fighting at Modder River originated from the fact that the British, with a team of 32 oxen, hauled a naval gun to the top of a ridge north of Modder River town, whence they fired lyddite shells on the Boer position at a range of 6,700 yards, where the enemy was apparently constructing an emplacement for the 40-pounder. The lyddite shells appeared to do immense damage. The Boers retired, but the incident is interesting as showing that the Boers are still in position quite close to Modder River.

The engineers report that it would take two months to rebuild the iron bridge. Lord Methuen is still compelled to ride about in a dog cart, as his wound prevents him going on horseback. Should the rains destroy the temporary bridge, there is enough rolling stock on the north side of the river to serve Lord Methuen's troops.

It is reported that the Boers are busy making entrenchments at Spytfontein. Several tiers of work are beginning to appear at the foot of the heights. MAKEPINK SAFE. Mafeking reports all well on November 30.

LADYSMITH RELIEF.

**Boers at Colenso Destroy Highway
Bridge—Hussars Lost Heavily
in Night Sortie.**

Frere Camp, Natal, Dec. 10.—4 p.m.—Heliographic communication with Ladysmith continues daily. Gen. Schalk Burger and Commandant Louis Botha are in command of the Boer forces investing Ladysmith. Their forces are said to be in poor condition.

A heavy report was heard in the direction of Colenso to-day. The sound was followed by a big cloud of smoke. The supposition is that the enemy has blown up the highway bridge.

London, Dec. 11.—A special despatch from Ladysmith, by way of Frere, adds to the news of the capture Saturday of the capture of the Boer guns near Popworth Hill. It says:

"Gen. Broekhuysen with cavalry and artillery, reconnoitred in the direction of Popworth Hill with a view of cutting off the Boer retreat; but he found the position still strongly held. The 18th Hussars, pushing forward, drew a furious fire, and suffered severely, losing four killed and 17 wounded. The Boers fired incessantly as the British slowly retired.

"At a special parade afterwards, Gen. White thanked Gen. Hunter and all hands, especially Major Henderson, for brilliant work."

BOER LOSS AT ELANDSLAAGTE.

**Official List of Casualties Gives Forty-
Three Killed and One Hundred
and Ten Wounded.**

Capetown, Dec. 10.—A copy of the Johannesburg Standard and Diggers' News received here contains a list of the Boer casualties at Elandslaagte. This list shows that the Boer loss in that fight was 43 killed and 110 wounded.

CANNED BEEF FOR TRANSVAAL.

**Largest Order Ever Received at Stock-
yards Just Started from Chicago.**

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Twenty-five orders, containing upwards of 75,000 pounds of canned beef, were started for the Transvaal yesterday by L. J. McNell & Libby, on a ten days' rush order from the British government. The order is the largest ever received at the stockyards.

MAIL FOR SOLDIERS.

London, Dec. 10.—The transport Majestic will sail from Liverpool at noon on December 13 for South Africa. She will call at St. Vincent and is expected to reach Capetown December 28. She will carry the mail and parcels for the soldiers.

WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Capetown, Dec. 10.—The Transvaal government has decided to consider Mr. Winston Churchill, who was captured on November 15 between Estcourt and Chieveley, a combatant officer and treat him as a prisoner on that basis. Mr. Churchill had applied to Gen. Buller

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THE WAR.

It was just two months yesterday since Kruger issued his ultimatum and the Boer forces were set in motion against our territory. When the possibility of hostilities was being discussed we were told to expect a number of grave catastrophes. It was pointed out that at several points small British garrisons would be subject to attacks from overwhelming Boer forces, and that Gen. Joubert would march into Natal with an army that could not be resisted by our soldiers who were then there. Very promptly after the ultimatum came the investment of Mafeking and Kimberley, and we were told to look for their speedy capture. Yet though the Boers have been in force before these towns since October 14, they are both safe as yet, and apparently quite able to take care of themselves for some time to come. Such fighting as has taken place in those two localities has been in our favor. It is true that the enemy have occupied some undefended towns and made the pretence of annexing territory, but these are minor matters. As for the Natal force, it has more than held its own, and has been sufficient to hold Joubert in check, and to administer several severe blows to the enemy. The expected disasters have not occurred, the only severe loss which our troops have sustained—with the exception of Gen. Gatacre's admitted reverse told of to-day—being the capture of the Fusiliers and Gloucesters, and this was the result of accident. As to Gatacre's loss, in the absence of particulars at this writing, that is a matter for future comment, and did not figure in the data upon which the pessimists have based their criticism.

The two months which have elapsed since the ultimatum have been occupied in preliminary movements on our part. An army had to be carried six thousand miles overseas and then distributed over an area of nearly a quarter of a million square miles. This great work has been accomplished, and the advance columns are now face to face with the enemy at three points. Our critics on the Continent and the ingenious people who write despatches for the New York papers, are of the opinion that this is very slow work and is calculated to dishearten any nation. Because Buller on the east and Methuen on the west have not served up Boers on toast three times a day, we are told that our efforts to drive the enemy back are fruitless, and dark hints are thrown out of disasters, the story of which is suppressed. For our part, we confess to a very lively feeling of satisfaction, first, at the splendid powers of resistance exhibited by the small force that had to bear the brunt of the first Boer attacks, second, at the manner in which a great army was transported such a long distance to the scene of action, and third, at the success which has attended the plans for an aggressive campaign. We think the story of the first two months of the South African war, when it comes to be written by an impartial historian, will be recognized as reflecting great credit upon our country.

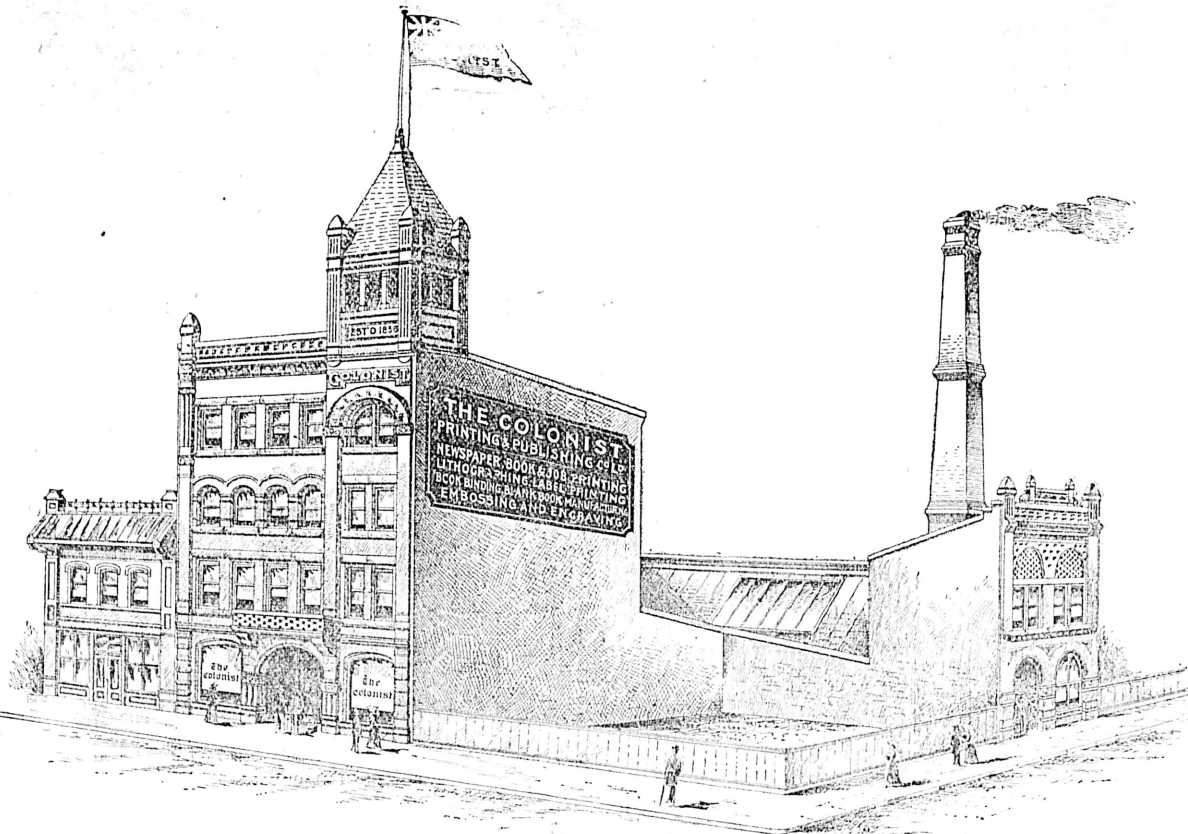
The reported change in Methuen's plans may be only an ingenious guess, and yet Colonist readers may recall that this paper some weeks ago expressed the opinion that his column might advance on Bloemfontein if Kimberley seemed likely to be able to hold out. Such a movement would nullify all the preparations which the Boers have made for a stand at Spytfontein. Hitherto the tactics of our commanders have been to seek out the enemy in his chosen positions. If it is decided to make a change and compel him to come out into the open country and give battle, most laymen will think the change a wise one. There may be some danger in leaving Kimberley exposed to an attack by Cronje's reinforced command, but this is a matter to which Methuen may be trusted to give sufficient consideration. The distance across country from Methuen's present position to Bloemfontein is a little over one hundred miles. The country is open. There are no railways between the two points.

The Century Fund.—Detailed explanations of the great million dollar century fund scheme of the Presbyterian church in Canada were given yesterday to the congregations of the First church and St. Andrew's, the pulpit of the former being occupied in the morning and that of the latter in the evening by Rev. E. D. McLaren, who has this department of church work particularly in his charge in British Columbia.

PASSENGERS.

Steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Mrs. Anderson, A. Addison, H. W. Holling, S. C. Cairns, J. R. Anderson, R. Jamieson, J. Johnston, G. B. Handley, W. G. McQuarrie, Ray Fairchild, Thos. Adams, J. H. Kennedy, C. B. Macneil, M. A. Adams, H. A. Browne, A. Adams, W. S. Clutton, E. F. Appelle, A. McGrooy, H. L. Morley, Miss Hayward, Dr. Powell, H. J. Kane, A. G. Franklin, Mrs. Bosum-stow, Mrs. Powell, George Bigger, L. J. Boscowitz, J. C. Macleure, H. L. Salmon, G. C. Hinton, Thomas Hooper, A. W. Stanley, Mrs. Stanley, F. C. Nixon, J. L. McVay, Miss C. Wood, H. W. Reid, Lenz, V. R. Creech, K. D. Forbes, J. McVeigh, J. Slater, J. Fagan, D. A. Brodie, W. F. Bullen, Capt. Robertson, J. A. Fullerton, Dr. Milne, J. C. Conlin, J. E. Williams, M. Ward, D. A. Thompson, W. Jealous, Miss Lewis, R. Hodge, J. Simpson.

Smiley's concert—A. O. U. W. Hall.



THE PRESENT HOME OF THE COLONIST—(Broad and View Streets).

Sacred Music
In the ChurchesToronto's Eminent Contralto
Heard in Solo at the Metro-
politan Methodist.After-Evening Recital Greatly
Appreciated at St. John's—
Cathedral Voluntaries.

Musical services of more than common excellence were presented to the congregations in a number of the city churches yesterday, notably the Metropolitan, St. John's, and Christ Church cathedral. The congregation at the former was unusually large, and listened with much pleasure, in the evening, to two strong and well given anthems by the choir under the direction of Mr. Gideon Hicks, as well as a solo by Miss Ella Bridge-land, the eminent Toronto contralto. This young lady, who possesses more than a national reputation as an interpreter of sacred music, was heard last evening in the magnificent solo "The Was Despaired," from "The Messiah," interpreting the difficult and majestic music with much artistic grace and the display of a rarely sweet and very full and powerful voice. Miss Mildred Walker, the Toronto soprano, was also to have been heard in church music yesterday, being announced to take part in the morning service at the Centennial church. Starting out, a stranger in the city, to find her way to this place of worship, she not unnaturally got a wrong car, and discovered herself in the Spring Ridge district just about the time that the people of the Centennial church were wondering what had become of her. It was too late when she recovered her bearings, and the waiting congregation were thereby deprived of what would no doubt have been a rare musical treat.

At St. John's church in the evening there was a large and appreciative congregation for both the service and the after-evening recital, many coming in from other churches for the strictly musical exercises subsequent to the usual service. The morning music had included two splendid voluntaries played by Mr. Longfield, with musicianly taste, "I will Call Upon the Lord" (Mozart) and the postlude in D (Rink). In the evening service proper the voluntaries were by violin and organ, the Messrs. Longfield playing, an offertorium in B flat (Richmond), and Mendelssohn's "I Waited Upon the Lord." After evening service the following recital programme was admirably carried out:

Organ solo—Grand Offertorio in F....Wely
Mr. A. T. Goward.
Recit., and at twilight....Toplin
Miss Schenckers.
Organ solos—(A) Sunset....Dr. Vincent
(B) Twilight....Lemange
Mr. Jesse Longfield.
Tenor solo—Show me Thy ways, O Lord....
Mr. A. T. Goward.
Violin solo—Meditation....J. S. Bach
Mr. Jesse Longfield.
Duet—The Land of Rest....Piusini
The Misses Lugin.
Organ solo—Fantasia....A. H. Brown
Mr. Jesse Longfield.

There was also special music both morning and evening at Christ Church cathedral and St. Barnabas church. Mr. George Lyndie at the cathedral playing an andante in E flat (S. Bennett) and a fantasia in F (Dr. Spark), in the morning, and "A Reverie" (Page) and the "Fantasia in C" (H. Tourné) at evening. The choir music at St. Barnabas church, under the direction of Mr. Keith, was of special excellence both morning and evening.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Wm. Wilby, F. E. Stewart & Co., S. J. Pitts & Co., J. H. Todd & Son, H. Mansell, J. Barnsley & Co., Rihet & Co., D. Spencer, B. & N. A., H. F. Stannard, Mason & Bradburn, Victoria Book & Stationery Co., S. Leiser & Co., Victoria Laundry Co., G. A. Richardson, Sterling D. G. Co., W. S. Fraser & Co., W. F. Bullen, Turner, Beeton & Co., J. Hastie, R. Maynard, D. Spencer, A. Sheret, J. W. Mellor, Wilson Bros., C. P. N. Co., G. Watson, S. Reid, Lenz & Leiser, D. R. Pottinger, J. M. Hughes, Watson & Hall, M. & L. Young, W. G. Cameron, C. N. Cameron, Vaio & Brooks, Martin & Robertson, J. H. Baker, Moore & Co., Williams & Co., T. N. Hibben & Co., Fell & Co., Fred. Carre Jr., G. R. Daynton, T. P. Gold, A. W. Knight, Mrs. J. T. Bennett, Dominion Express.

The Colonist's Anniversary.

A Pioneer of British Columbia Flourishing With the
Growth of the Community to Whose Pros-
perity It Has Contributed.

With the present issue the Colonist enters upon its forty-second year, a new volume of British Columbia's pioneer paper having been laid on the shelf yesterday.

Since the "British Colonist" was launched on the uncertain tide of newspaper existence, its home has developed and grown from an humble and comparatively insignificant and unthought-of colony on the shores of the Pacific, of whom the world heard only spasmodically, chiefly through the returned officials of the Hudson's Bay Co., into the most important and promising province of a great Canadian confederation, and an equally important outpost of the world's greatest Empire.

It is not claiming too much to say that the "Colonist" can reflect with justifiable pride upon the not unimportant part it has taken in the share of this community in producing the mighty changes of these intervening years—that it has faithfully endeavored to make the best use of the many opportunities of influencing the future of this resourceful country.

It remains today the first paper in British Columbia, enjoying in marked degree the respect and favor of the entire community, to which it endeavors to do its duty by fulfilling—so far as the as yet limited population of the city and province permits—the definition of a modern newspaper.

Its policy has been a consistent one of progress and patriotism, from its foundation; and this policy it is still pursuing with pronounced success.

As the province and Victoria have grown, so has the Colonist, its original offices on Wharf street—of which a cut is published herewith—being of less extent than the editorial staff rooms alone in the Colonist building of to-day on middle Broad street.

The occupation of premises on Government street—first where Hall, Goepel & Co.'s offices are now, and afterwards in the Higgins block now in possession of Mr. E. A. Morris and the Western Union Telegraphs—marked the intermediate stage in the life of the Colonist, which occupies to-day the finest and most complete newspaper offices in Western Canada—with an equipment in all departments unsurpassed throughout the Dominion, and unequalled west of the Ontario capital.

A good newspaper is as profitable an advertisement as any city can have, and it is the citizens who by their support make the newspaper.

AN UNWELCOME GUEST.

Kang Yu-wei Is Still in Hongkong,
While Hongkong Wishes He Were
Elsewhere.

From the Hongkong Daily Press it is learned that the famous Chinese reformer and exile returned to that city on the 1st of November, having suddenly changed his plan for spending the winter in the Hawaiian Islands. He has adopted the European dress since his travels in Europe and America, and his suite have of course followed his illustrious example. The ex-premier of China is not a welcome guest in the British Asiatic city, as the following from the Daily Press will indicate:

"What is to be done with Kang Yu-wei? The notorious reformer took passage at Vancouver by the Empress of India for Japan, but the Japanese government having refused him permission to stay in that country he came on to Hongkong. Whatever opinions may be entertained regarding the reform movement in China, Kang cannot be regarded as a welcome guest in Hongkong. We understand that there are divisions in the reform camp and that the different sections speak of each other with considerable bitterness, and in particular serious aspersions are now cast upon Kang Yu-wei. To the foreign public, however, Kang is known simply as a reformer whose zeal outran his discretion, and precipitated a serious crisis at Peking, involving a virtual deposition of the Emperor and the setting of a price on Kang's own head. Kang's escape was facilitated by British assistance, and in ordinary course he could not be denied an asylum on British soil, but it is particularly inconvenient that he should seek that asylum in Hongkong. It is not desirable that this colony should be made a hotbed of intrigue against the established government of China, or that we should harbor Chinese outlaws whose presence here might incite the crime of

assassination. . . . Kang's life would not be safe in Hongkong without constant and special police protection. All things considered, it would be more satisfactory if he would 'move on' and take up his residence at Singapore or at some other point still more remote from China."

PIG-STICKING.

Its Devotees Consider It the Finest Sport in the World.

From Pearson's Magazine.

We will suppose the camp already left behind. The beaters, perhaps forty of them (there are often many more than this number) have been swallowed up in the jungle thickets and the long grass, and betray their presence by a weird medley of sounds, tom-toms, voices, the crash of wood on wood, and the blowing of horns. The din seems enough to scare any pig out of his senses.

Outside the jungle-patch the spears are posted at likely points; they keep an eye on the line of beaters, whose progress is marked by a long ripple. The slow advance continues, the hideous clamor increasing as it approaches. The excitement of waiting for pig to break is tremendous, every man watching the jungle in front of the beaters. Presently something moves in a zig-zag, then another and another.

A "sunder" (family of pigs) whispers some one, and scarcely is the word spoken when, in answer to the noise of the beaters, and particularly, I should say, to that produced by a gentleman with a cracked horn, which is nearly as piercing and discordant as a White Star siren, the whole sounder bursts almost simultaneously into view. Away to the right goes the bear at a three-cornered canter, and three of the pig-stickers are already after him. His family, consisting of two sows and a whole drove of squeakers (pigs under three years old) have scattered in wild confusion over

VICTORIA THEATRE

Tuesday, December 12

The Entertaining, Enchanting Farcce.

BROWN'S
IN TOWN

Presented by a company of unexcelled ability.

The One Great Big NOVELTY of the Current Year

PRICES: 25cts., 50cts., 75cts., and \$1.00
Seats on sale at the Victoria Book & Stationery Co.

GRAND BAZAAR

AT TEMPLE'S HALL

Tuesday, December 12th,
2.30 P.M.

In aid of St. Saviour's Building Fund. Afternoon tea and ice cream.

ADMISSION FREE.

A novel and attractive programme will be rendered during the evening, for which the modest sum of 10 cts. admission will be charged.

the open and are scampering off as best they can to the shelter of a distant nullah-bed. Meantime the old tuskier is popping along in front of his pursuers, and quite aware of the game of follow-your-leader, in which he is forced to become an unwilling participant, he chooses out the worst locality he can.

Away they go! The Major on an Arab mare leads the three spears, he is followed a length behind by the deputy commissioner, and a subaltern on a Walrus brings up the rear. It is a race among the three for the honor of first spear to whom piggy's tusks will go, and for half a mile the positions remain unchanged, except that the Walrus draws up a little on his leaders. The bear is going well and they pelt after him, hell-for-leather, and so hold on for another hundred yards. Then they draw in upon the quarry.

He is making for a patch of lance grass, and if he succeeds in reaching it he will not readily be dislodged again. He still has some way to go, and every moment the three riders are closing in and up. They get a better view of him as they thunder along, and note with satisfaction that he is a well grown beast. And now the deputy commissioner, a lightweight and well mounted, forces ahead, and the other two, seeing that he has an excellent chance of spearing, like good sportsmen fall back. Bear and rider are almost level now, the pig being on the off-side, and the long spear flashes out at the tuskier's ribs. It finds them, too, a trifle high perhaps, but a good thrust, and the bear, maddened by pain, turns to battle and vengeance.

He is a fine sight now. Caution is thrown to the winds. The man or the horse has hurt him, and they must at all costs be retaliated upon. The bear charges down upon them clamping his tusks, the foam flying from his mouth, every bristle in his body erect with fury.

The deputy commissioner has turned and is galloping up to the attack, and his companions are prepared to bear their part. The bear is met by the spear again, but the wound is a glancing one and does not stop his rush, though the broken spear remains sticking in his side. Horse and man come down with a crash. Now is the time for the others to make a diversion, and the subaltern on the Walrus cuts in, but in his eagerness he aims too far forward, and a red seam gapes on the bear's shoulders. However, the deputy commissioner has had time to regain his feet. The bear, now absolutely maddened, makes again at the unhorsed man, and if he should reach him, one upward stroke of his tusks and his antagonist's pig-sticking days will probably be over forever.

But it is the Major's turn at last, and swerving his Arab from the direct line, he slips in between the charging bear and his intended victim. The Major's spear slants a little, and its keen touch gets piggy neatly in the centre of the back. The bear turns upon his new enemy with a rush, but his legs give way suddenly, and he slowly subsides to the ground. In the most literal sense he has died fighting, charging to the last. The Major's spear has touched his spine.

Don't miss Smiley to-night.

SPENCER'S

4,000 TOYS at 25c

And we expect to sell them all on

TUESDAY NEXT

These toys are worth in the regular way from 50c. to \$2.00. We are merely assisting Santa Claus—that's all. See samples in Government street window.

Sale will commence at 9:30. Not a single toy of this lot will be sold before that time and none will be charged.

We cannot promise to deliver safely all these toys, so customers had better arrange to take care of their own purchases.

WAR
MAP..

South Africa.

The Most Complete Up-to-Date Map in the
Market. Keep Posted on Move-
ments of the
Troops.

We have just received a consignment of Maps of South Africa—26 x 19 inches—giving the greatest detail of South African points. It is a most valuable aid in following the events as they take place during the present war. In fact it is absolutely necessary to understand the accounts of engagements, movement of troops, etc.

On the reverse side of this map is a large Map of the World on Mercator's projection. This enables the reader to follow the movements of the Navy from all parts of the World.

Maps of the Philippine Islands

AND A DETAILED

Map of the Island of Luzon

where the war is on, between the United States and Filipinos are also shown, thus giving all necessary information of the location of the war in the Philippines.

PRICE 25cts.

By Mail, at Newsdealers, or at The Colonist office

WEILER BROS.

Xmas and
New Year's
List

...IN PART OF...

Useful, Durable, and Beautiful Goods.

Make your selections early; we will deliver your orders when wanted.

Advertise in the Colonist

Cossip of the Greenroom.

"Brown's In Town" to Be Given by its Author-Actor To-Morrow Evening.

Owen Smily's Unique Entertainment To-Night—Random Notes and Chatter.

To-day opens the advance sale of Delcher & Hennessey's extraordinary farce, "Brown In Town." Mark Swan compiled "Brown In Town" as a balm to faded nerves. Its story is declared to be an entirely new one, full of humorous complications, with novel effects, bright songs and pretty dances. The company includes the author, Mark Swan, James Cassidy, J. Webber, E. Ebner, Mame



Miss Jessie Mai Hall in "Brown's In Town."

Ward, Jessie Mai Hall, Maudie Knowlton, Monica Lee, and others.

Owen A. Smily, the versatile Canadian entertainer, in association with Miss Mildred Walker (soprano) and Miss Ella Bridgeland (contralto), appears at the A.C.T. hall this evening in a programme of recitations, impersonations, songs, etc., which can scarcely fail to please. The Toronto Globe, in the course of a two-column notice, says: "Of Mr. Smily himself nothing but the highest praise can be spoken. His entertainment is a distinct novelty, and the people dearly love a change." The same influential paper says of the beautiful Miss Walker: "She has a very fine, cultivated voice, and sings with great sweetness, taste, and expression." Miss Bridgeland's voice is described by the Toronto World as being "a musical contralto of truly remarkable range and power."

The Rays have won deserved laurels for their excellent specialty performance under the caption of "A Hot Old Time," this being the attraction at the Victoria for this night week. They are also entitled to distinction for possessing the most modest advance agent on the road. This gentleman writes: "That hilarious, uproarious, rollicking comedy 'Hot Old Time' will be presented here with the same excellent company of entertainers that has made it the success in every city visited. The comedy is loaded with the most up-to-date 'stuff' that one can conceive—specialties of the highest class and most refined order are continuously introduced during the action of the comedy which theatregoers like, number after number of the latest and most catchy music of the hour is introduced—not a dull moment during the entire performance—nothing but grins, laughs, yells. The artists engaged for this season's tour are John W. Jess, the Rajah of Fish comedians; W. Wallace Black, the phenomenal bass; Ada Melrose and Pearl Revare; John and Bertha Gleason, the world's greatest dancers and cake walkers; Hyberta Phymie, singing comedienne; and the greatest of all novelty dancers, Miss Annie St. Tel, known as the 'Bounding Antelope.'"

As the holiday season approaches, the bill at the Savoy grows better and better, the programme for the present week being but another illustration of the improvement process. The new features are the musical team of Stanley and Scanlon, playing upon fifteen different instruments; the Kelleys; and a great team of acrobatic comedians. The latter two sisters remain in their wonderful aerial act, and the Waterman sisters, and Cummings and Sullivan are also among the meritorious "holders." The latter duo are very sweet singers, and ladies of extremely graceful and charming stage presence. The present is their first professional engagement, they being among society's latest contributions to the vaudeville profession. Miss Sullivan in particular possesses a truly remarkable voice, its range being almost phenomenal, while its power and volume are paralleled by its even sweetness.

The Neill stock company which is to be seen here in January in such notable plays as "The Hon. John Grissom," "A Gilded Fool," etc., etc., is a Cincinnati organization originally, but has for a year or two been engaged continually in the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. After the Coast tour on which the company has just started, they go to Honolulu, and return in time to resume business in Minneapolis and St. Paul in the spring. The company is spoken of as one of the very best repertoire organizations in all America.

Eddie Gerard, who held the date of the 21st at the local theatre, has been cancelled. Jacob Litt's great revival of "Shenandoah," booked here for January 4, is scoring a big hit.

Lombard's for Smily tickets.

Again in Order.—After several days of uncertainty the "cross" on the fire alarm wire has been discovered and attended to, and the system is again working smoothly.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Random Notes of People at City Hotels and Returning Citizens.

R. S. Henderson, of Duncan, is at the Dominion.
K. McVeigh, of Greenwood, is a New England guest.
Dr. G. L. Milne returned from the Mainland last night.
Will Wm. Baillie call at the Colonist office for Atlin letters.
J. D. Brezee, of the Confederation Life, Vancouver, is at the Driford.
L. J. Roseovitz was among the Chamber's passenger's last evening.
E. J. Palmer, of the Chemunimills, is spending a few days at the Driford.
Dr. I. W. Powell and Miss Powell returned from the Mainland last evening.
W. P. Bullen and James Selater came over from Vancouver by last evening's steamer.
J. C. Macleure, joint manager at Vancouver of Robert Ward & Co., Ltd., is in the city.
J. E. Fagan, of H. M.'s customs, Vancouver, is here to meet the incoming Empress.

J. A. Macdonald and Robert Hodge, of Rossland, registered at the Driford last evening.

Miss Florence Hayward returned last evening from a few days' visit to the Mainland.

C. B. McNeill came over from Vancouver last evening, and is registered at the Hotel Driford.

James A. Fullerton of the C.P.R. is among the recently arrived guests at the Hotel Driford.

Joseph Wilson, jr., was a passenger for San Francisco by the direct steamer Queen yesterday.

Mrs. P. Buckholz, who has extensive mining interests in the Atlin camp, is at the Hotel Victoria.

J. H. Whitmore, secretary of the Cowichan Creamery Association, Duncan, is at the New England.

F. Western, auditor of the C. P. R., with headquarters at Vancouver, registered at the New England yesterday.

J. R. Anderson, superintendent of farmers' institutes, returned last evening from a visit to the provincial mainland.

H. A. Bourne, W. G. McQuarrie and J. D. Kennedy, of New Westminster, were among Sunday's registrations at the Victoria.

Owen A. Smily and Misses Mildred Walker and Ella Bridgeland, of the Smily Concert Co., are guests at the Driford.

F. Jacobson arrived from Chiquoyot by the Queen City last evening and is at the New England. He reports mining operations active along the West Coast.

C. C. Nauman, representing the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., and himself one of the crack shots of the Coast, is a New England guest.

George C. Hall, a well known chain-maker of Atlin, who came down by the Cottage City Saturday morning, is at the Hotel Victoria.

Captain John Irving, M.L.A. for Cassiar, left by the Queen last evening on a flying business trip to California. He will be back in time to take his seat at the opening of the house.

Thomas Wilson, of Vancouver, travelling representative of the British Columbia Horticultural Association, is at the Dominion, having just returned from Salt Spring Island, where he addressed an interesting meeting of the Farmers' Institute a few days ago.

R. S. Chapman, of Webb, S. K., and L. B. Harvey and J. J. Murray arrived from Alberni last evening and are at the Dominion. All are mining men and are enthusiastic champions of the West Coast districts.

Owen Smily to-night.

LOCAL NEWS.

Women's Council.—The regular meeting of the Women's Council, to be held this morning and afternoon at the city hall, gives promise of being a notable session of that body. The afternoon will be given up chiefly to four-minute addresses on timely topics.

Back From the Hospital.—McInuzh, the Indian who was sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment for drunkenness on the 14th instant, and shortly afterwards became so seriously ill that he was sent to the hospital, has been discharged as cured from that institution, and will now complete his unexpected sentence.

Improving Rapidly.—The friends of Fireman Colin Blain, of the Bay station, who was sent to the hospital several days ago as the result of an accident, will learn with pleasure that his injuries have proved less serious than at first anticipated, and that he will be able to return to duty in a week or thereabouts. A very bad sprain appears to be the total of Mr. Blain's misadventure.

Van Anda's Product.—The News-Advertiser of yesterday says: "The steamer Defiance arrived last night from Van Anda and other up-the-coast mining ports. She had one of the worst trips ever recorded from a weather point of view, the sea being very rough indeed outside. The Defiance brought down 20 tons of matte, which is valued at nearly \$10,000, and besides this there were four boxes of copper, almost pure, of the lower residue in the furnaces, which is taken out only once in a couple of months. There were 1,000 pounds in each box, and these four boxes were worth in the vicinity of \$10,000, making the total shipment worth in the neighborhood of \$20,000."

Perseverance Lodge Bazaar.—One of the most popular ways of raising money for charitable and benevolent purposes is by sales of work, and realizing this, the members of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1, I. O. G. T., announce a sale, supper and concert in Temperance Hall for to-morrow afternoon and evening. The hall will be tastefully arranged in booths for the various departments, viz., fancy and useful articles, candies, tea room, art gallery, fortune teller, cup reader, etc., and all will be nicely decorated. The youths will be provided for by the young lady members of the society. The supper, which will be "fit for a king," will be served between 6 and 7:30 p.m. The concert programme is in the hands of Mr. Brown and should be a success.

Next Monday's Cantata.—On Monday evening next Victorians will be treated to something new and unique in musical circles by the First Presbyterian church choir, who will give the patriotic spectacular cantata, "Britannia and Her Daughters," representing in speech and song the greatness of Britain's Empire. The hall of the church is very large, commodious and comfortable, and it will not doubt be filled for such an attractive performance. The chorus and principals will number over forty voices; the costumes will be brilliant and interesting, representing as they will all the colonies of the Empire—east, west, north and south; the hall will be tastefully decorated, and the whole affair will be planned to make this entertainment the success it deserves to be.

Great Battles of the Century.

Battle.	Date.	Men Engaged.	Total Losses.	Per Ct.
Jena	14 Oct., 1806.	314,000	47,000	15
Waterloo	18 June, 1815.	110,000	31,000	28
Magenta	4 July, 1859.	139,608	29,908	21
Ball Blau	21 July, 1861.	130,000	21,000	16
Antietam	17 Sep., 1862.	60,527	4,675	8
Gettysburg	13 July, 1863.	181,000	31,000	17
Sadowa	3 July, 1866.	150,000	59,130	40
Gravelotte	18 Aug., 1870.	291,000	33,000	11
Sedan	1 Sep., 1870.	396,000	62,000	15

LESSONS OF ELANDSLAAGTE.

Boers Well Impressed With Valor of Their Opponents—Endeavor to Conceal Their Great Loss.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

Maritzburg, Oct. 27.—We have had a fortnight of war invasion, and the foremost social effect of it has been to convert every other man you meet into a tactician and strategist. Juvenal found it difficult not to write satires. It is impossible not to indulge in military criticism when your life and property are depending upon the movements. No silver streak parts us from the Boers. They occupy, probably, a fifth of the country. So few, and stealthily are their movements that if a commando can take our troops a few thousand of them may pounce upon Maritzburg or Durban. Let me admit that many of our colonial friends are entitled to have opinions on colonial fighting. They understand Boer methods of warfare; they have fought with them against Kaffirs, and against them in the war of 1881. Memories of Laing's Nek, Ingogo, and Majuba were burnt deeply into their minds; they know why our generals were beaten; and they are as anxious as any home-keeping Englishman that we shall emerge from this struggle with honor as well as with success. I am afraid it is a nearly universal conviction in South Africa that English generals are unskilled by European training, and even, as a rule, by Indian experience, to cope in the best manner with the Boers. I am hearing very loud cries that the British officer is without the idea that bravery is everything in war; that he is too fond of dash and rush, of splendid assaults and brilliant charges, and of carrying impracticable positions without counting the cost. Each report that comes in of our various successes is accompanied by a running fire of criticism by European writers, and even by our own press. It is a great success, but I fear it is very dearly bought. Victory may be purchased at too high a price to pay for the losses. The figures are certainly high. At Dargal, the grand total of casualties, killed and wounded, was 199; here at Dundee they amounted to 215, and at Elandslaagte to 24. In the whole Tlrah campaign, lasting five months, we had 23 officers killed and 56 wounded; in Southern Natal in three engagements, within five days, 16 officers have been shot and 59 suffered injuries. The second point which colonial comment makes against our leadership is put in the question: How was it that the Boers were able to place a force of 2,000 or 3,000 men between our Glencoe and Ladysmith camps, only 42 miles apart, and to do so in a matter of days? The intelligence department doing? Where were the scouts? Elandslaagte (or the Eland's Hollow) is a railway station some 16 miles from the Tlrah, and the Boers were there, mostly occupied by Boers and Amakolva, Christian Kaffirs. 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Queen City From the Coast

**Reports a Rough Passage But
No News of Additional
Disaster.**

**The Altcar's Change of Flag—
Hera's Hull Appears to
Be Intact.**

The C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Queen City, Capt. Hughes, returned from the West Coast yesterday evening but without any further news of shipwreck. She had been as far north as Ahouset, and experienced very rough weather on the outward passage, but had comparatively smooth water home. The passengers on the return trip were about fifteen in number, mining men and residents of the Coast coming to town to make Christmas purchases. When at Barclay Sound the remains of the burned Hera were noted—the masts alone standing out of water. The hull is supposed to be intact but whether it will pay to lift her is very doubtful.

AN ANXIOUS TIME.

Many Vessels in the Overdue Fleet Under Sail for San Francisco.

The present is a peculiarly anxious time with ship owners and charterers of the Pacific Coast, for never has there been a larger list of sailers long delayed at sea, or posted as "overdue" or "missing". The schooners Amethyst and S. Danielson are out respectively 52 and 57 days from Tillamook for San Francisco, and neither has been either spoken or sighted since departure from port. Nor has aught been heard of the schooner American Girl, which left San Francisco for Puget Sound 58 days ago; the schooner Antelope, 52 days out from Coquille River for Port Los Angeles; or the schooner Jennie Stella, 37 days on the way from San Pedro for Gray's Harbor. The schooner La Grondle is 29 days on voyage from Gray's Harbor to the big California port, and has been reported leaking; while the schooners Joseph Russ and Dora Blum are 31 and 33 days out from Olympia for San Francisco. Among other overdue craft from the North for San Francisco are named the ship Invincible, 27 days; the barkentine Leslie D., 33 days; and the bark Northern Light, 30 days—all from Blakely; the schooner Wing and Wing, 36 days from Gray's Harbor and the Coquille, 33 days from Coquille river.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The Wreck and Cargo of the Falkenburg to Go Under the Hammer To-day.

By direction of Mr. A. R. Milne, C.M.G., auctioneer Wm. Jones is to sell at noon to-day, at his saleroom on Yates street, the derelict American barkentine Jane L. Falkenburg as she now lies in Esquimalt harbor, together with the 175,000 feet of surfaced and rough lumber, and the anchors, cables and gear generally. It is not thought that the lumber has deteriorated very much in consequence of its thorough soaking, or that any special difficulty will be experienced in removing it and saving the old vessel as well.

OLD FRIEND BUT NEW COLORS.

Italian Bark Altcar Has Been a Frequent Visitor Under the British Flag.

The Italian bark Altcar, which towed up to Moodyville yesterday to load lumber for Callao, is by no means a stranger to the marine men of British Columbia, although the present is her first visit under the Italian flag. When she was here last year for lumber, the Altcar was a British bark. She was purchased not long after by an Italian merchant of Callao, and he promptly added his purchase to the shipping of his own land.

WATER FRONT BREVITIES.

Notes of Interest Respecting Local Shipping—Vessels to Arrive and Sail.

Steamer Queen sailed for San Francisco yesterday, with an exceptionally heavy list of freight from this city, and numerous passengers.

The passenger accommodation of the steamship Alpha is being very greatly improved, the remodeling of the cabins being in the hands of Messrs. Muirhead & Mann.

Steamer Walla Walla had quite a list of passengers for Puget Sound when she passed down Saturday night on her way from San Francisco. The reason for the unusual patronage was the cancellation of Sunday's trip of the Sound steamer, and the announcement that the Utopia would temporarily replace the Victoria to-day.

Steamer Princess Louise arrived from the Fraser yesterday morning.

Bark Theobald went on the slip at Esquimalt yesterday, where she is to be thoroughly overhauled, re-coppered and re-painted.

Bark Highland Light, which came off the marine railway at Esquimalt Saturday, will be engaged to-day in repairing her rudder. She is expected to leave tomorrow for Departure Bay, where she takes coal for San Francisco.

CHILLIWACK.

Mr. B. P. Smith, butter-maker at Eden Bank Creamery, has resigned his position and intends leaving for the East in a few days. Mr. Smith expects to spend the winter with friends in the vicinity of Ottawa. He will probably return to British Columbia in the spring. The Chilliwack members of the Sons of England Society are busily preparing for an entertainment in aid of the "Absent-Minded Beggar" fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of those of our brave soldiers who may be killed in the Boer war. The date, to be later announced, will be in the early part of January, 1900.

Mr. G. W. Chadsey's horse suffered an attack of temporary insanity while standing under the Carman church sheds last Monday evening. The animal is an old and trusted family driver, but was so unaccountably excited that Mr. Chadsey had to free her from the buggy and turn her loose. She has not yet reappeared, and no doubt the Gobbles have got her.—Progress.

NEXT YEAR'S MAYOR.

With a view of placing before the people of Victoria the respective policies upon which the candidates for the mayoralty in the year 1900 will seek the suffrages of the electorate, the Colonist yesterday evening requested from Mayor Redfern and Ald. Hayward, both of whom are announced candidates, an outline of their positions. The notice was exceedingly short, but both gentlemen courteously complied, and below are given their views in brief upon the issues of the municipal campaign now at hand:

MAYOR REDFERN.

In reply to your request I have great pleasure in giving you the following outline of my policy in municipal affairs.

In my opinion one of the most important subjects for the council to deal with during the coming year will be the continuation of the work of street improvement inaugurated by the present council till the whole of the business portion of the city is paved with wooden blocks, and the sidewalks with concrete.

To enable the council to carry on this work to any extent it will be necessary to have the Local Improvement act amended so that the whole of the money required for local improvements can be borrowed upon the credit of the property to be improved, the council to pay the city's share of the cost in annual instalments, instead of being required as at present, to pay the whole of its share out of the revenue of the current year during which the work is constructed.

Application has twice been made to the legislature for this amendment but without success; application will be made for

with, and in the event of Mr. Croft not being able to carry out his scheme, it would be desirable for the council to endeavor to construct the same as a municipal work.

Better communication with the Mainland either by steamboat or railway ferry is another subject that the council of 1900 will have to deal with, and while not pledging myself to support any particular scheme, I am prepared to consider any proposition that may be laid before the council, and to support that which in my opinion would be most beneficial to the city, provided the desired result can be obtained without imposing too heavy a burden upon the municipality.

Improved communication with the Mainland would necessitate improved harbor accommodation and I would strongly recommend placing on the estimates a sum sufficient to enable the council to obtain a definite report from independent authorities as to the feasibility of the Sorby harbor improvement scheme as an engineering work, and also as to the cost of the same.

A more rapid extension of the sewer system is desirable, as at present the

sewerage of the city is in a very unsatisfactory state. It is not to be anticipated that the Dominion government would relinquish without some consideration the property contained in this tract, while it is clearly the fact that the reservation as it at present exists is a menace to the health, morality and general progress of the city. It should be possible for the city to secure possession of this property at a moderate price, for inasmuch as the value of the reservation site is in no way produced by the policy of the government, and it has been the city's duty to light, police and otherwise provide for this section, calculation of the consideration should be made upon a basis apart altogether from the value created by its proximity to the city. The acquisition of the reservation would no doubt be of the greatest importance in the furtherance of the railway projects which must receive attention; while at the same time affording opportunity for providing for the citizens of the northern and western sections such park and recreation ground advantages as they have long felt the need of.

For the safety as well as the convenience of citizens and visitors, it is imperative that we place our bridges in such condition as to avoid the slightest possibility of a recurrence of so terrible a disaster as that which de-laid many homes three years ago. No time should be lost in facing this question as a whole, while at the same time I must place myself on record as favoring the immediate settlement, upon a just and equitable basis and without further recourse to legal process, of the claims of those

benefit or injured by reason of that memorable disaster.

In the matter of policing, I am in favor of such thorough re-organization as will make this important department in every way efficient and sufficient for the protection of life and property, and the prevention of crime. The mounting of a portion of the patrolmen assigned for duty outside the business centre, I am inclined to believe would result in the more effectual safeguarding of persons and property, while involving no considerable increase of cost, inasmuch as one mounted man can be depended upon to cover a larger territory than two unmounted patrolmen. The police department should be made as efficient as the fire department, and in this connection it will be necessary to make such arrangements as will ensure the placing of Victoria West upon equal terms with the remainder of the city, by the establishment of a district fire station in that suburb, which might possibly be made a combined police and fire station, upon the plan adopted by a number of the leading American cities of the Middle West.

In order to carry out these and other features of the policy of progress that is essential to the development and up-building of Victoria and Victoria's trade, it will be necessary to fully conserve the revenues of the city, and so to safeguard the civic expenditure that not one dollar of public money shall be wasted or misapplied. Strict economy must therefore be observed—an economy not to be confounded with parsimoniousness, but imperatively necessary to insure the accomplishment of progress.

Briefly, then, the policy upon which I ask the electors of Victoria for their suffrages in the mayoralty campaign of 1900 may be outlined thus:

Railway communication with the East and South, and railway building for the opening up of the Island and the securing of direct connection with the North.

The development of the mineral, forest, fishery and other resources of Vancouver Island, and the making of these resources tributary to the upbuilding and prosperity of Victoria City.

The providing of clean and attractive streets, sufficient light, and adequate water and sewerage facilities.

The acquisition of the Songhees Indian reservation in its entirety.

The placing of city bridges in a thoroughly safe condition.

The re-organization of the police department so as to assure full protection to persons and property; and

The administration of civic affairs generally with strictest economy.

CHARLES HAYWARD.

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WHAT WRECKED THE MAINE.

Cleansing of Havana Harbor Said to Have Afforded a Clue to the Mystery.

The special correspondent of the New York World in Havana writes as follows:

Official of the United States government, after months of secret investigation, have discovered the explosive used in blowing up the warship Maine in Havana harbor, on February 15, 1898.

It was gun cotton.

Seven hundred pounds of it were used. The gun cotton was the property of the Spanish government.

It was sent from Barcelona, Spain, to Admiral Manterola, the admiral commanding the port of Havana, a month before the destruction of the Maine.

Six cases, containing 350 pounds of gun cotton each, were received at Havana.

The contents of two of the boxes, 700 pounds, were either stolen from the magazine where the stuff was stored or taken away with the knowledge of the officials in charge.

Admiral Manterola's records will undoubtedly show the names of his subordinates who had direct control of the explosion, and in that way the identity of the authors and executioners of the plot to destroy the Maine may be discovered.

The World has the highest authority for these statements.

The government at Washington has been or soon will be in possession of all the facts relating to the new discovery, and will probably solicit the assistance of the Spanish government in securing the punishment of the authors of the crime.

The evidence that has come into the possession of the United States officials in Havana is substantial and conclusive. Commander Lucien Young, U. S. N., captain of the port of Havana, made the first discovery a month ago. Commander Young is cleaning the harbor, which was probably one of the filthiest in the world when the United States took control of the island. He says he is giving "Havana a new stomach."

In exploring the buildings surrounding the harbor and formerly used by the Spanish naval forces, Commander Young came across six cases used for shipping explosives. Two of the cases were empty. This discovery, with other facts which the officers of the United States secret service have learned, confirms the declarations made by Capt. Sigbee, in command of the Maine, when she was blown up, and Capt. Stevens, of the Ward Steamship Company, of the Maine was blown up from the outside.

Newly discovered evidence further shows that the destruction of the Maine was accomplished by the use of torpedoes charged with gun cotton and exploded by contact with the keel of the warship.

Two or three men were engaged in the destruction of the Maine, and the launch of Spanish make and now used by the United States government in Havana harbor, conveyed the two torpedoes, according to the new evidence, to a point within a few feet of the berth of the Maine, and anchored them. The torpedoes were kept in position by means of buoys floated eleven feet under water and ten feet above the anchors used to prevent them from being swept away.

The Maine was drawing fourteen feet of water at her anchorage. Testimony before the board of inquiry appointed by the United States showed that the explosion which destroyed her struck her starboard bottom plates three feet above her bottom lines.

The conclusions reached by the officials who recently have been investigating the cause of the destruction of the Maine is that the men who planted the torpedoes containing gun cotton had made a careful study of the Maine's anchorage, and the changing conditions of the tide, planting the gun cotton so as to obviate the necessity for exploding the torpedoes by means of an electric wire.

It was suggested before the board of inquiry that torpedoes charged with gun cotton might have been used in destroying the warship, but in the published report of the evidence taken by the board no reference was made to it.

Experts who explored the wreck of the Maine could find no traces of the marine mine or of electric wires in the harbor.

New evidence which the government has secured shows that the gun cotton torpedoes were anchored at ebb tide on the starboard side of the Maine and within a few feet of the ship's bottom plate. The Maine was anchored with her nose pointing toward Havana. The action of the tide swung her stern toward the southern end of the harbor and her bow toward the west and north-west in the direction of the Morro.

Capt. Sigbee, in his official report, said:

"On the night of the explosion the Maine was heading toward the northward and westward in the general direction of Machina and the admiral's palace. Stated simply, as a fact, the Maine was lying in the position in which she had been swung to open her batteries on the shore fortifications. If an expert had been charged with mining the Maine's mooring berth purely as a matter of harbor defence and having only one mine available, it is believed he would have placed it under the position that the Maine occupied that night."

That is precisely what the men who placed the gun cotton torpedoes under the Maine did, according to the conclusions drawn by the officials of the United States from the new evidence discovered. The plates of the Maine coming in contact with the torpedoes, were on the starboard quarter or that section from the centre of the ship which would have been designated at the northwest.

The torpedoes were placed at the spot where Capt. Sigbee says a mine would have been placed. The Maine, swinging around in the action of the tide so that her nose pointed to the north-west, struck the mine attached to the floating buoys and exploded the gun cotton in the torpedoes below.

The force of the explosion undoubtedly destroyed the torpedoes and submerged buoys, while the anchors used to prevent the torpedoes and buoys from floating away were undiscovered in the mass of debris of the Maine itself.

Officials of the secret service, who have conducted their investigations both here and in Spain, believe that the torpedoes used were shaped like big buckets and were made either of aluminum or some other light metal easily destroyed and leaving no trace behind.

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